EIGHT PARTS.

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# BY ODELL'S TACTICS | PRAISE TO HANCOCK

Wholesale Challenges of Voters Completely Satisfied With Conin Greater New York Part of Intimidation Scheme.

REPUBLICANS ARE DESPERATE. SERVICE FOR CLEAN POLITICS

Even Mayor McClellan Is Questioned About His Right to Vote, Because He Was Born in Saxony.

New York, Oct. 15 .- With the first day of registry the apathy which has prevailed Decaccratic circles in New York was

The total registration was approximately 250,000, or about the same as that of four years ago. This, too, notwithstand-ing desperate efforts on the part of Govor Odell and his machine to intimidate naturalized citizens by challenging their right to register and vote.

The Governor made the astounding statement that his Superintendent of Elections, George W. Morgan, had in his hands challenges for 25,000 voters of Great-er New York, to be served the moment the effort is made to register.

When Tammany Leader Murphy was informed of Governor Odell's statement he

"While the events of the day showed that the Republicans intend to make a good many challenges, I had no idea they purposed carrying the outrage to such an It only proves that Odell and his followers are desperate men, who realize that heroic measures must be taken if their ticket is to be saved. The trick an old one, but cannot be worked

CHALLENGES BY WHOLESALE. first day of registration by ordering his aging. deputies to challenge by the wholesale. And they did so, with the result that would-be voters were challenged the history of New York. No section of the city and no class of citizens was exempt from Morgan and his deputies.

He explained that he was born in Saxony. That seemed to make it patterns to the inspectors that he was a suspicious applicant. They didn't know him; didn't the Republican headquarters yesterday. It may have been because of satisfaction may have been because of satisfaction of the complete and the complete attorney's office, and the

the Sixteenth a priest who has been administering to the sick and needy for

Thomas F. Douniue, treasurer of the Tammany organization, was put down by District was challenged. These were instances of a day that was filled with acts of bold defiance and shameless disregard of the rights of citizens: -

ALL PARTIES AROUSED

Such tactics as these have aroused men of all political faiths who believe in fair play. Democrats are particularly bitter against Odell, and are aroused as they have never been before. They look upon the action of Morgan as an attempt to bulldoze timid voters who would rather sacrifice the franchise than be pestered by official red tape,

Mr. Murphy said: "Of all the desperate attempts made by Republicans to intimidate voters, this exhibition at the registration polls was the most infamous in the city's history. Following the reckless lead of the Republican party managers in their desire to perpetuate their present profit and plunder in the State administration, Morgan, the Superintendent of Elections, caused whole sale challenges of honest citizens in all the Democratic districts, and took pains to see that, while lists were furnished in Republican districts, practically no chailenges were made from them. The olan is scare men entitled to vote away from

the polls.

"But up-State Republican methods will not be allowed to go in this city. This organization Insists that there shall be an honest election and an honest count. To this end it will co-operate with any other organization, no matter what its politics may be, or with any citizen, no matter what his political faith is.

"Such shameless politics was never before known. The same story comes from every district, and something will be done at once to prevent this attempted distranchisement of hundreds of Democratic citizens."

### EXPLODING MORTAR KILLS THREE MEN

Accident Occurs While Men Are at Gun Practice in Great Battery at Fort Banks, Mass.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. ton, Oct. 15.-Three artillerymen were Boston, Oct. 15.—Three artifierymen were killed and eight were wounded at 10 o'clock this morning by the explosion of one of mense 12-inch mortars in the great ortar battery at Fort Banks, at Win-Officers at the fort are reticent letalis of the accident are suppres The dead are: Sergeant George J. Nev-

ins, Private Edward Higgins and Private es W. Kelley. The wounded are Private Arthur Tom linson, probably fatally; First Sergeant Tom Foley, Corporal Bannister, Private William T. Sheehan, Private C. B. Kitts,

william T. Sheehan, Private C. B. Kitts, Private Stanislaus Ross, Private John Clyde, Private William Everly.

All of the killed and wonneel belonged to the Eighty-ninth Coast Artillery. The accident occurred at the regular target practice, which began at 10 o'clock. In lodding one of the 12-inch mortars for the second trial shot, the powder charge exploded in the chamber of the gun as the men were closing the breech block. The breach block was blown off with a deafening roar, and the members of the gun row were hurled in all directions about the confines of the gunpit.

Fort Banks is the headquarters of the stillery district of Boston, commanded by Colonel Samuel Mills. Colonel Mills's aid this afternoon said that he did not know what caused the explosion; that it would be inquired into by an investigation beard. All the injured, except Tomilinson, are sing well and are expected to recover,

duct of Folk's Office in Registration Inquiry.

Cheerfulness Prevails at Repub lican Headquarters; Brokmeyer Returns From Visit to Cortelyou in New York.

Complete satisfaction is expressed by the Republican managers with the action of the Circuit Attorney's office in probing into the registration frauds, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, chairman of the State Committee, declared yesterday that every facility had been offered him, with every evidence of sincerity, in his endeavor to investigate

"Mr. Hancock has shown himself willing and zealous in searching for irregularitles," said Mr. Niedringhaus, "and in taking steps to clean the lists. I am willing to speak out about this."

Mr. Niedringhaus asserted, further, that had been hampered in its contact with ward machinery. But his indorsement of the Circuit Attorney's assistant, to whom this matter had been intrusted by Mr. Folk, was unequivocal. He added, too, that he thought a good service had been done in the cause of good politics

Democratic leaders are pleased that such a testimonial of good conduct should be gratuitously handed a Democratic office and a Democratic official at a time when Republicans are asserting that Indian outrages during the registration are the "par K. of the chief Republican manager to Superintendent Morgan, an appointee of Democratic Investigation of the alleged nor Odell, began his work on the frauds is regarded as particularly encou

frankness on the part of their opponents quite unexpected, though not, therefore yesterday than on any previous day in the less to be appreciated. They think, however, that no more should be heard of dark charges of Democratic plans to steal the coming election by dishonest practices Mayor McClellan practically was chal-lenged, though he escaped without such an indignity actually being heaped on him. He availabled to the constitution of traud can only properly follow whatever enormities may be perpetrated whatever enormities may be perpetrated by Butler judges and clerks in behalf of

challenged without apparent discrimina-tion, accorded to Charles F. Murphy. In was there. Mr. Niedringhaus and all the members of his cabinet wore the roundadministering to the sick and needy for faced smile of satisfaction which, by way fifteen years was challenged. Even in Mr. Murphy's own district several of the minute with the old Ziegenhein moon. Did most prominent men in the district were this mean that news of more money had been received from the East? Not at all, The Republic reporter was

Alderman Frank Dowling of the Ninth | cent was in gight. It would have to be a phorically speaking, because of its poverty, these working Republicans said that from now on the party would be compelled to appear before the people with patches in its trousers. Not only it was said that a letter is to be issued announcing need of money, and asking all good Republicans to contribute in order to teep the committee in the bare necessities of political life. All going out and nothing coming in, was the sad refrain-accompaniment to the broad smile of content-

> In this connection it may be said that E. C. Brokmeyer, secretary of the Depart-ment of Franked Republican Doctrine, came back yesterday. He arrived in the evening, whereupon there was a short session of the cabinet in Chairman Niedring haus's office.

He went to the Payne funeral in Milwaukee and returned by the direct route of the Chicago and New York headquarters. While in New York he declared that he went all the way there simply to tell ow well things are getting along here. He merely wanted to cheer Cortelyou up. Now he is back and they are all cheerful in the Commercial building. Not that he brings National Committee cash; of course not; but that Republicans can smile in the face of adversity.

Visitors at Headquarters. Green and Judge Charles E. Peers of Warrenton were among the visitors at yesterday. The Democratic headquarter ought glowing reports of conditions in their territory. Other visitors were I Martin of Monett, Ernest Garbee ar P. Larkin of Billinger; Doctor J. A. Robrtson of Ozark; William P. McCary of Marble Hill; John O. Long of Potosi, an

Secretary Wilson Was Here. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, was a visitor at Republican headquarter in the Commercial building yesterday. He passed through on his way to Co vers two speeches. He will return by way of Omaha to St. Josep where he speaks October 24. State Chairman Niedringhaus will endeavor to secure two more dates for him in Missouri.

Jefferson Club Meeting. The Jefferson Club will hold the first clui meeting of the campaign Tuesday night at the club. Candidates will be present and speeches will be delivered. It is expected to be a big demonstration and the inaugu ration of the city campaign.

Folk to Go to Nebraska way of return for Mr. Bryan's speeches in Missouri, Circuit Attorney Folk will make three speeches, spending one day in Nebraska. He will be there October 24 and will speak in Lincoln and Omaha The third date is not yet arranged.

Republican Literature. All Republican literature now being cir culated deals with national matters. The document upon which chief stress is laid is the Bryan Chicago speech, which, from lists supplied by the Postmasters of the State, is being circulated by thousands Next in number is an editorial taken from the New York World, which recite the record of the Republican administra tion with reference to trusts. In ans to the Bryan speech, which is the only one to which importance is attributed by Democrats, the latter call attention to

## DEMOCRATS ROUSED NIEDRINGHAUS GIVES EXTENDS UNSTINTED PRAISE TO JAPANESE MILITARY SURGEONS



MAJOR LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN.

Major Louis Livingstone Seamen Tells of His Visits to the Hospitals of the Mikado's Forces-Comparisons With America and England Favor the Little Empire.

#### RUSSIAN WOUNDED ARE WELL TREATED BY THE ENEMY.

events of the Philippine war, the Boxer prising, the Spanish-American War and spectator and close observer of the Russian-Japanese War, is more of an experience than falls to the lot of one man. This has been the fortune of Major Louis Livingstone Seamon, U. S. V., whose pa

per on the incidents observed by him in the last-named war excited so much interest at the Congress of Military Surgeons on Thursday. The Major has been at the front of the firing lines in all there campaigns, and, in addition, he spent ten days in the camp of the Chinese bandits, in Manchuria, and recites many interesting experiences of this bold army, under General Ching Tzor Lin, who is now conducting a guerrilla warfare on the right flank of the Russian Army.

"The General of the 'Red Peards,' as they are called," said Major Seeman, in speaking of his experiences, "I found a nost hospitable host. He put a guard of Tammany organization, was put down by told. On the contrary, the committee was the surrounding country. The army of bandits, comprising about 10,000 men, have services of spics."

While in the far East, Major Seaman visited every naval and military bospital in Japan, and his observations on the advanced methods employed by the Japanese in their hospital work are both interesting and instructing, representing, as they to, one of the first personal reports on the conditions in the far East.

"Accompanied by my assistant, Doctor Trautman of New York, I left Washington May 25, and arrived in Tokio June 2, supplied with credentials from the Japanesa Minister Takahara to Mr Chinds Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Tokio. I went at once to the legation and then to he War Department for the much-coveted pass that was to take us to the front DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

"The thousand objections raised by th Governments of both belligerents against granting passes to the firing line or giving ermits to visit battlefields directly after fight, and their refusal to impart statis tical information, are only a few of the many difficulties encountered. Even when in defiance of martial law we seized favorable opportunity to break away from the network of control to pursue an independent investigation, we were connot understanding the Japanese, Russian, Korean or Chinese language.

"While waiting in Tokio for passes, w tudied the splendid Red Cross system which has its headquarters in that beautiful capital, and its university and medical schools, which, since the Restoration (1868) have given the world such mer wa in education, Shimose in chemistry, Totsuka, Sato, Saneyoshi in medicine.

"We found the Military Red Cross and University Hospital conducted on broad, up-to-date principles; the operating-rooms being supplied and fitted up with the latest devices and antiseptic procedure. Up to July 1, only about 1,100 wounded and no nedical cases had reached Tokio, mostly from the base hospital at Hiroshima which was continually sending large numbers to other divisional hospitals to make were mainly from the Yalu, Nanshau and Telissi fights, and included many severely wounded by shell fragments, bullets, saber cuts and explosions. They came by rail from Hiroshima to Shumbashi stat where they are put into jinrickshas or

JAPANESE UNDEMONSTRATIVE "The Japanese are an undemonstrative copie. At the station nearly every seco day or night one can see an almost silent crowd dispassionately gazing on the grow ing lines of wounded who return the stare with equal gravity. One would never imagine that standing in the stolld crowd many have come to discover a relative or lover. Occasionally a mother, or a sister will recognize a son or brother, but apparently no feeling is shown, only a coo formal greeting with a touch of reverence on the part of the woman. The real wel come is reserved for the sacredness of the

world knows nothing. "The road from the station to the vari ous hospitals lies sometimes through the busiest part of the city, but everywhere hospital is reached, where, with almost tributed, and so soutematic are the arrangements that in a few minutes nothing remains to indicate an interruption of the usual routine of the day.

"The little Red Cross nurses smilingly

To have participated in the stirring perform their duties with a precision and celerity that challenge admiration. We found the physical condition of the patients remarkable, considering the severity of the wounds and the character of the

> campaign through which they had passed. "Their faces showed little evidence or illness or suffering. On the contrary, the majority looked as well as their attendants, and their greatest anxiety seemed to be to know when they could rejoin their comrades in the field. When I tell you that of the more than a thouand wounded received in Tokio prior to July 1 not one had ended fatally, and that every one remaining in the wards presented a favorable prognosis, you can appreciate the admirable work that is being accomplished there "On July 1 our long-delayed passes came

permitting us to visit all the military and naval hospitals in Japan and the Russian wounded and prisoners at Matsuyama, No time was lost in turning at once to Hiroshima, on the beautiful inland sea, where the base-reserve hospitals are located. These institutions comprise six divisions in different parts of the city. Fifteen Budtemples have equipped to form an additional division. their beautiful and roomy interiors giving ample accommodations for an extra 100 Hundreds of wounded arrive every day from the fields around Port Arthur, where terrific fighting has been in progress almost incessantly since July 15.

WOUNDS MORE SEVERE. "Since August 26, after which I made a econd visit to Hiroshima, the execution has been at much closer range, and the severity of the wounds correspondingly increased. High-velocity bullets at such short distances produce almost an explosive effect. The operating room of the first division reserve hospital is presided over by the distinguished Surgeon General Sato and his able associates, Ohuishi and Captain Tanaka. Here, indeed, was the surgery of the battlefield, for gunshot casnalties of nearly every conceivable type were constantly arriving from the front. "As for the average Japanese soldier, Stole than the rest of humanity. On the

entrance of a surgeon, if able to stand, he is instantly at 'attention.' If too ill, he crosses his legs in his oot in the graceful pose of his Buddha, and remains in that attitude until the visit is over. 'I have seen many a long ward full of these victims of Russian shot and shell sitting like rows of Buddhist statues, with the same immobile look of quiet rest-

with the same immobile look of quiet rest-fulness, of peaceful contentment, that char-acterises their great philosopher, recall-ing, in more ways than one, the great ex-ponent of their faith, and involuntarily it inspires a respect and admiration, not far from reverence, for their silent suffering, men who never complain, but who do RUSSIAN PRISONERS VISITED. "We visited Kure, one of the nava bases, and thence to Matsuyama, where the Russian prisoners, 1,600 in number, were being entertained—I say entertained, roundings to suggest the idea of a prison. and the men themselves-excepting the

officers, seemed to be having the time of their lives. They were all from White Russia-mostly Finns and Poles, with a de-cided sprinkling of the children of Israel "Pondering on the recent monstrous "Pondering on the recent monstrous atroctites at Kishenev and beautiful Helsingfois, and the wees of thes people in their own unhappy land, the thought occurred that his Imperial Majesty, the Cxar, was emulating, with emphasis, the illustrious example of David of old with Urish, in sending these people as cannon fodder to the Orient, where the more killed the better for the safety of the throne at home.

illed the petter has been did not be the first and a mag-ifficent Buddhist temple in a wooded parties are a crystal lake, where goldfish sport-d under the lotus and the iris and cened under the lotus and the iris and cen-tury-old cryptenierice cast their grateful ows over the scene of beauty.

I am indebted for many delightful courtesies is a gentleman of rare ability and practical ideas. One of his inventions is the bamboo swinging stretcher used throughout the Japanese Navy.

"The hospitals are almost entirely free from diseases of any sort, and of the few scarcely a baker's dozen came under the heading of diseases of the digestive system. Therein lies the great secret of the Japanese success. I have seen entire crews on those rolling porpoises of torpedo boats after six months' continuous duty, stronger and heavier than when they entered the service, when in our own navy or in that of Great Britain, an unterrupted detail of this duration and character, is considered about enough to put a man out of business.

The Red Cross Society has a central association in Tokio, with a branch in every ken' or prefecture. It is in a flourishing condition and its list of membership now includes more than a million names. Its agents and nurses, of whom there are thousands, are subject to military control and work in perfect harmony with the medical department.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the medical department of the army and navy for their splendid preparatory work in this war. The Japanese are the first to recognize the true value of an army medical corps. Care of the sick and wounded consumes but a small part of their time. The solution of the greater problem presenting the health and lighting value of the army in the field, but preventing disease by careful supervision of the smallest details of clothing and sheltering the units is their first and most important duty.

CAPACITY FOR DETAIL.

"Their capacity for detail is phenomenal,

CAPACITY FOR DETAIL. "Their capacity for detail is phenomenal, nothing seems too small to escape their vigilance or so tedious as to weary their patience and everywhere, in the fields, with the scouts, or in the base hospitals at home, the one great prevailing idea is
the prevention of disease. The medical
officer also accompanies foraging parties
and with the commissioned officers samples the various food, fruits and vegetables sold by the natives along the line
of march, long before the arrival of the
army. If the food is tanted or the fruit
overripe or the water requires boiling notice is posted to that effect and such is
the respect and discipline of every soldier, from commanding officer to rank and
file that obedience to its order is absolute.

"The medical officer is also found in
camp lecturing the men on sanitation and

file that obedience to its order is absolute. "The medical officer is also found in camp lecturing the men on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene-how to cook, to eat and when to bathe, and when not to drink, and even to the paring and cleaning of the finger nails to prevent danger from bacteria. "Long before the outbreak of hostilities he was with the advance agents of the army testing provisions that were being collected for troops that were to follow, and as a consequence of these precautions he is not now found treating thousands of cases of intestinal diseases, contagions and fevers that follow improper sanitation and induce diseases and have brought more campaigns to disastrous terminations than the strategies of opposing Generals or the bullets of their followers. "I venture to predict that the records of the Japanese hospitals will show a larger reduction in the percentage of mortality from casualties when compared with the statistics of former wars.

"If the testimony of those conversant with the facts can be accepted, supplemented by my own limited observations, the loss from preventable disease in the first six months of this terrible conflict will be but a fraction of 1 per cent. This, too, in a country notoriously unsanitary.

OFFERS COMPARISONS.

six months of this terrible conflict be but a fraction of 1 per cent. This, in a country notoriously unsanitary. OFFERS COMPARISONS

mpare this with the fearful losses of the British from preventable disease in South Africa-or worse-with our own losses in the Spanish-American War where in a campaign, the actual hostilities of which lasted six weeks, the mortality from bullets and wounds was 268, whilst that from disease reached the appallin number of 3,862, or about 14 to 1.

"Regardless of the ultimate outcome of this terrible war, history will never again furnish a more flattering demonstration of the benefit of a medical, sanitary and com-missary department thoroughly organized. the benefit of a medical, sanisiry and com-missary department thoroughly organized, equipped and empowered, empowered I say to overcome the silent foe, or a more scathing and caustic demonstration of the oriminality or their deficiency or ab-

sence.

"Compare the attitude of the Russian officials in the far Bast to the readiness in which the Japanese found themselves at the beginning of hostilities—as stated by Captain Gunderson, Russian commander of the steamship Unison, wrecked off the Taku-Tah Island last August as she was attempting to run the blockade at Part Arthur.

the Taku-Isis issues to run the blockade at Part Arthur.

"I was on that wreck three days in company with my friend Captain Boyd. Tenth United States Cavalry, and Captain Gunderson repeatedly assured me that no one in Russia had any idea Japan really intended war. As an evidence he cited a conversation with his brother, who is the Russian Surgeon General at Viadivostock, and who said: 'Oh, there will be no war. If Russia expected war I should be the first to know it, so my hospitals could be in readiness. As it is, I have never been so short of supplies as I am to-day. There will be no war."

"That night Admiral Togo torpedoed the Russian squadron and practically closed.

shadows over the scene of beauty. The wounded also, of whom there were more than 500, had commodious accommodations and looked well-fed and happy.

"At the end of our visit the common soldiers shouted their familiar salute as it is given to their officers, and as I had often heard it in 1859 while in camp at Port Arthur. The men are solid, thick-set, well-built fellows, capable of great physical endurance, heavier but tailer than their Japanese antagonists, except the officers, who are all large, handsome fellows, fit and lasy.

HOPE TO REMAIN THERE.

"The customary ration of the Russian soldier consists of as much good hot broth or soup as they care to eat, made principally of vegetables, with a few bones or a bit of meat thrown in, and a loaf of black rye bread, so hard and sour that one wonders how they can eat it. The Japanese are feeding them more liberally with fish, white bread and fruit, and many delicacies are added. Several of them, speaking in German, declared to me they hoped to be left in Japan forever.

"Burgeon Gensyal K. Totsuka, to whome

## HAWES ADDRESSES LIBERTY DEMOCRATS

Awakens Enthusiasm by Reference to J. W. Folk as the Standard-Bearer.

Roosevelt and His "Big Stick" Idea, He Declares, Is One of the Gravest Menaces to Life of the Country.

Liberty, Mo., Oct. 15.-Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis addressed a large audience in the Clay County Courthouse this aft-He was introduced by Mayor T. J. Wornell.

Mr. Hawes at the beginning of his peech, and in addressing fellow-Demoerats, referred to Joseph W. Folk as "your standard-bearer and my standard-bearer," thereby arousing a great demonstration of

The prediction was made that Missouri would go Democratic by 50,000. Mr. Hawes, afer discussing national matters, took up St. Louis affairs and told of the corruption under Republican ad-

ministrations After his speech Mr. Hawes and several citizens of Liberty were entertained at the home of his cousin, ex-Senator H. F. Simall. Mr. Hawes's visit to Liberty will aid in bringing out a full Democratic vote.

Mr. Hawes spoke at length upon national issues. He prefaced his remarks by declaring that the shadow of the "big stick" threatens our constitutional liber-

ties; that an arrogant personal assumption of one-map power seeks indorsement and suffrage of a free people, and that we are confronted with the President's open and defiant recklessness in disregard of the Constitution. This condition, he believed, is so pregpant of danger to human rights, so men acing to the progress of 300 years, and especially to constitutional government in

the United States, that frank and thoughtful discussion of the treasured document upon which our liberties are based should now be of paramount interest to the American people. Then, reviewing the two conflicting theories of proper government from the earliest records, Mr. Hawes, in part, said: "One school teaches the divine right of Kings, believes in a monarch; whether bereditary or created by the people, it

wants one strong arm to rule all the rest. The advocates of this school are usually one end is the man of extreme wealth, and the arrogance which comes with ft, who believes that he is better than the rest of his fellow-citizens. At the other extreme we find the poor fellow busy with the simple problem of how to live, weak in mind, weak in body and glad to have a strong arm to lean upon. Concentration of power into the hands of one or two men relieves him of a responsibility which at home, the one great prevailing idea is the gladly shirks. It is from the ranks of numerical support.

RULE OF THE PEOPLE. "The other school of political though teaches that the people shall rule. It opposes monarchy, hereditary or selected. It wants the machinery of government kept as close to the people as possible. The believe that their sober judgment united is better than the judgment of any one man. The advocates of this school usually come from what is called the middle class es, neither from the extremely rich no from the extremely poor. Not only do they not shirk active participation in affairs of government, but they demand an equal

right with every other man in controlling the destinies of their country. "These two theories of government seem various forms and various circumstances the contention has gone on from the daw of history of men entertaining these or posite views. First a Republic, then an Empire; again a Republic, and again an Empire, the historian writes the various uccesses of these contending theories.

"Eloquence and wealth, bravery and statecraft, have been found, at different times, conspicuous in their excellence, arrayed with both theories, but nowhere does history show that a true patriotism, of the kind which springs from the heart and the brain, unselfish in its purpose, is to be found with a party which advocated a

"Until Roosevelt became President of the United States, with few exceptions, the wes only of lawyers were directed to the ing a necessity. To understand it means to revere it, and, with reverence for it, will come a firm determination to defend it from the encroachments of an arrogant

ROOSEVELT'S MENACE. "We might, with equal propriety to-day, eneat the prayer offered in the Virginia House of Burgesses May 24, 1774, after having received the alarming news of the passage of the Boston Port bill, and, like set aside a day 'as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, devoutly to im plore the divine interposition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights, and the evils war; to give us one heart and one mind firmly to oppose by all just and rights; and that the minds of his Majesty and his Parliament may be inspired from above with wisdom, moderation and justice, to remove from the loyal people of tinued pursuit of measures pregnant with

"We might offer this petition, but the rough rider,' with his new ideas of the r of the executive, might say, as did Lord Dunmore at that time: I have in my hand a paper published by order of your House, conceived in such terms as reflect upon his Majesty, which makes it necesary for me to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly.' There is no doubt out that the 'rough rider' would like to dissolve everybody opposed to his views.

"Every speech that Roosevelt has made as contained warlike utterances. He talks of war, he thinks of war, he dreams of the pictures of a warrior. On a charging horse, with drawn saber, he was painted n war artist, whose pictures are all of the mili-tary, the scenes of war and carnage

Continued on Page Two.

## SECRET POLICE CAUSE PROTESTS

Democratic Chairman at Kansas City Demands in Vain the Names of New Officers.

DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES. APPOINTED FOR THE ELECTION

Several Have Refused to Serve When They Learned Nature of Work Expected-Mandamus Proceedings Threatened.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15.-Chairman Andrew E. Gallagher of the Democratio County Committee informed the Police Commissioners this morning that, unless the list of fifty-one special police, ap-

pointed yesterday afternoon, is made pub-

lic he will at once begin mandamus pro-

ceedings to compel the board to disclose

Chief Hayes said he had been instructed to not make the list public.

Secretary T. R. Marks of the Repub-lican County Committee said he did not have the names of the men nominated by the committee, and P. S. Brown Jr., the chairman, could not be found.

The appointment of the special police serve to-day and Tuesday, to watch the registration booths and to do duty on election day, November & was the sole topic of discussion this morning at the headquarters of both political par-

A surprising feature was that many men should refuse to serve after they had been sworn in One of these, J. H. Knapp. a Democrat, returned his star when he learned that the duty expected of him was of a secret nature, and that his name was not to be made public. O. A. Harrison, secretary of the Civio League. said that many of the men who had been appointed declined to serve as policemen. Some, he said, are of small stature and did not wish to wear a star on the outside of their coats, like ordinary coppers, fearing it might invite attack from the

At Democratic headquarters the Executive Committee held a meeting early this morning to consider the refusal of the Police Commissioners to make public the list of special officers appointed. At its conclusion Chairman Gallagher raid:

"We have demanded the names of these fifty-one men as a public record, and because I am sure there are some among the number who are not proper persons to be intrusted with the authority reposed in member of the Police Board, has offered to give me the names of those whom he chose, but I asked for all. He told me I had no right to the information, and, therefore, the committee will probably

start mandamus proceedings to get it. "I thought this was to be a nonpartisan matter, and that all sides were to have a chance. As a matter of fact, the whole idea of the Police Board holding a secret meeting and refusing to let the public know what it has done in a question so closely concerning it as does this one! The people have a right to know who is em-

#### RECORDS WIRELESS MESSAGE UPON A PAPER RIBBON.

Nephew of Atlantic Cable Inventor Inventa a Mechanical Microscope for Electricity.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 18 --Stephen Dudley Field, nephew of the Atlantic cable inventor, has recorded successfully the Morse alphabet on paper tape by means of wireless telegraphy. The experiment was carried out in the

is electrical laboratory in Stockbridge, and was the crowning of two years of The feat, which has baffled electrical experts since telegraphing without wires became established commercially, was made possible by Mr. Field's invention of what

presence of a few friends of Mr. Field at

he calls an amplifier. It is an electrically delicate machine of wire colls and magnates, so adjusted as to record all variations in the electric cup which passes through it. It occupies less than half a cubic foot use of threads of glass one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, to truss and connect some of the smaller parts. In the demonstration the usual telephone receiver was cut out from the electrolytic responder which received the wireless mes-

sage. The current was turned into the amplifier instead, and the message was clicked out in printed Morse characters on the tape. The amplifier, Mr. Field explained, was nothing but a mechanical microscope for electricity.

#### NEWSBOY IS NOMINATED AGAINST MILLIONAIRE.

Dennis Sullivan Candidate for House Assembly From Hoboken-Studies Law When He Can.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Oct. 15 .- Republicans of Hufson County, New Jersey, at their convention in Jersey City last night, nominated a newsboy as a candidate for the House of Assembly, in the Hoboken district, as against a millionaire, whom the Democrats have put in nomination there.

cominee, is a son of Mr. C. R. Alexander Stevens family, and one of the wealthlest young men in New Jersey.

Dennis Sullivan, whom the Republican Convention named in opposition to him. is well known in Hoboken as a "newsboy orator." He is out at 4 o'clock in the orator." He is out at a morning to get the papers, perhaps, or first delivery, and in the evening he goes that a state again with a big bundle first delivery, and in with a big bundle over the route again with a big bundle

of newspapers. Sullivan is a law stude and during the day attends law school.